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World Production and Trade

United States Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service
Washington, D.C. 20250

Weekly Roundup
WR 16-88
April 20, 1988

The Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture today reported the following developments in world agriculture and trade.

GRAIN AND FEED

INDIA Becomes Wheat Importer Again. With a sharply reduced 1987/88 foodgrain crop, consumption increasing faster than production, and inadequate stocks to cover the difference, India is once again expected to become a major wheat importer. The United States has announced 1.2 millions tons of wheat available under the Export Enhancement Program (EEP) to facilitate Indian imports of U.S wheat, with expected delivery during the coming summer/fall. India has not been a major importer of wheat since the 1982/83 marketing year (June/May). India exported about 500,000 tons of wheat a year from 1985/86 through early 1987/88.

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CANADIAN Wheat Board Increases 1987 Initial Payments. The Canadian Wheat Board raised its initial 1987 producer payment on wheat, barley and oats by CA$5-$20 per ton in an attempt to increase deliveries of grain to meet Canada's rising export commitments. These higher prices, retroactive for deliveries since August, should encourage farmers to release more grain into export channels, and will help avoid heavy carry-over into the 1988 season. This is the first time in four years that the initial payment has been increased during the year, and comes when farmers are in need of additional cash for spring plantings.

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DAIRY, LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY

POLAND'S 1987 Meat Production Up; Other Livestock Products Down. Poland's livestock sector experienced mixed results in 1987 according to government reports. Meat production at 2.9 million tons was up 2 percent. Output of milk was reported at 15.5 million tons, down 1 percent, while egg production was down 10 percent to 7.5 billion eggs. Animal numbers also were reported down with January 1988 cattle numbers down 3 percent and hog numbers 2 percent below January 1987. On the feed side, grain and hay harvests both were reported to have increased 2 percent in 1987 while potatoes, another important feed source, were down about 4 percent. Other sources indicate that tight profit margins are the primary cause of the downturn in livestock numbers.

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FRUITS

WORLD Commercial Production of Pineapple Forecast To Increase in 1988. The 1988 pineapple harvest by the major commercial producers is forecast at 5,536,900 tons, 3 percent above the 1987 volume. Preliminary assessments for 1988 indicate that Thailand, normally the leading world producer since 1984, is on the verge of forfeiting this position to the Philippines. Thai production, although up this year, has been trending downward since 1985 with growers perennially plagued by drought, fruit quality problems, low prices and high production costs.

The 1988 pineapple crop in the Philippines appears to have been adversely affected by the extremely dry weather during 1987. The crop planted in the second half of 1987 is showing signs of drought stress, particularly in the major producing region of Mindanao. Although the onset of seasonal rains this month is expected to spur the recovery of new plantings, the drought's impact on the production volume of the 1988 ratoon crops is evident. After four years of continuous growth, fresh output is forecast to decline to 1,650,000 tons, slightly below the 1987 harvest. A sizable percentage of the fruit already harvested this season has been substandard in size--a further consequence of the drought.

Pineapple production in the United States has been edging upward for the past few years. The 1988 crop is expected to total 630,500 tons--a marginal increase over the 1987 volume--due to area increases, expanding use of drip irrigation and more emphasis on year-round harvesting.

Mexico's 1988 pineapple crop is expected to total 292,500 tons, 4 percent below the 1987 volume. Two factors contributed significantly to the downturn: a reduction in harvested area caused by high input costs and tight domestic credit for producers; and stable yields relative to last season. Already, a turnaround in the industry is being projected for the 1989 season. Credit for additional plantings was made available to established growers late last year. Grower prices are expected to remain firm as processor demand surges to fulfill export requirements.

Despite drought, preliminary assessments indicate that South Africa will harvest a record pineapple crop for the fourth consecutive year. Production is currently forecast to reach 275,500 tons, a 3-percent increase over last season. This continuing growth is a direct result of area expansion in the Eastern Cape by both the estates owners and individual producers. Unseasonally hot weather early this year caused higher than normal sunburn damage resulting in some minor grading losses. Beginning next season, fruit will be sprayed with a sunfilter to limit sunburn damage.

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Production in the Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) is forecast to increase moderately in 1988, reflecting excellent growing conditions, a 6-percent expansion in harvested area and a fourth consecutive year of growth in demand and prices for fresh pineapples exported to Europe. To take advantage of these price gains, the government temporarily suspended the export quota system for the first quarter of 1988, issued additional licenses for the production of fresh pineapples for export and granted a 15,000-ton export quota to each of the country's three processing facilities. Since the government uses its regulatory powers to stabilize both production and grower prices, the licensing and export quota systems will be reintroduced when prices begin to soften.

Following last season's production downturn, Kenya's pineapple output is expected to rebound to 225,000 tons. Area expansion, sufficient moisture and better balance between this year's plant and ratoon crops are contributing factors in the increase. Further growth in the industry is expected as an additional 1,500 hectares--planted late in 1987 by Kenya Canners Limited--is harvested during the 1989 season.

Pineapple production in Malaysia has been trending upward since 1986. The 1988 harvest is expected to total 199,300 tons, 8 percent greater than a year ago and potentially the largest crop harvested since 1974. Growth has occurred in both sectors of Malaysia's pineapple industry. The use of better varieties by smallholders and more efficient cultural practices on the estates have boosted yields 31 percent over the past three years. The commencement of pineapple cultivation by the semi-government cannery, Pineapple Cannery of Malaysia (PCM), has reversed the downward trend in pineapple area. PCM currently has 400 hectares under cultivation. The first crop of 14,000-16,000 tons is scheduled for harvesting in April 1988. PCM plans to double its plantation area to 800 hectares by the end of 1988. In light of the steady growth in Malaysia's palm oil and cocoa industries, pineapple is no longer viewed as a crop with great potential. However, the government's policy on pineapple cultivation under the Fifth Malaysian Plan provides for a 29-percent increase in smallholder hectarage and continuation of both the replanting and fertilizer subsidy schemes.

Taiwan's 1988 pineapple harvest is forecast at 171,100 tons--down 12 percent from a year ago. Varietal improvements, record yields, increased plantings and expanding exports of fresh pineapple spurred production gains during the 1987 season. However, 1988 yields are expected to drop to more normal levels despite expanded use of the new Tainoun #4 variety, an increase in harvested area and a profitable and growing Japanese export market.

Fresh pineapple production in Australia has been trending upward for the past five years--a direct result of area increases and greater grower productivity in response to consistently high returns. The 1988 crop, currently pegged at 168,000 tons, benefited from generally favorable weather--an early season moisture deficiency was alleviated by late season rainfall. The number of pineapple growing operations has been declining for the past several years. Many of the "backyard growers" have been absorbed by larger, more efficient farmers. This has led to increases in planted area, extensive use of advanced cultivation techniques, more efficient use of inputs, higher yields and an improvement in the ability to project and meet market demands.

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The following tables present fresh pineapple area and production for selected countries.

	Area planted in hectares			Area harvested in hectares		
	1986	1987	1988 1/	1986	1987	1988 1/
Australia	6,504	7,037	7,100	4,493	4,715	4,700
Ivory Coast	16,424	17,900	19,000	5,475	5,970	6,300
Kenya	3,766	4,049	5,060	2,612	3,440	3,850
Malaysia	15,460	13,960	14,360	9,200	7,630	8,028
Mexico	7,000	8,000	8,500	6,500	6,800	6,500
Philippines	60,000	63,000	63,000	37,000	40,000	37,500
South Africa	31,450	31,900	32,750	N/A	N/A	N/A
Taiwan	6,275	6,600	6,600	5,334	5,703	5,800
Thailand	88,997	90,000	90,000	70,529	63,264	70,000
United States	14,570	14,610	14,770	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	250,446	257,056	261,140	N/A	N/A	N/A

	Total production in metric tons		
	1986	1987	1988 1/
Australia	155,000	165,000	168,000
Ivory Coast	280,487	273,000	275,000
Kenya	231,298	203,200	225,000
Malaysia	174,058	183,920	199,300
Mexico	292,500	306,000	292,500
Philippines	1,635,000	1,670,000	1,650,000
South Africa	247,900	267,400	275,500
Taiwan	157,941	193,337	171,100
Thailand	1,635,723	1,509,965	1,650,000
United States	586,040	627,770	630,500
Total	5,395,947	5,399,592	5,536,900

1/ Forecast.

WEEKLY EXCHANGE RATE DEVELOPMENTS

The U.S. dollar finished the week of April 11 down sharply against several major currencies. The dollar's decline followed the Department of Commerce's release of February U.S. trade data on April 14 which indicated that the U.S. trade deficit had widened to $13.83 billion in February from $12.44 billion in January rather than narrowing as expected. The dollar fell in spite of intervention by the Federal Reserve and other major central banks.

Currencies	Current rate 4/14/88	----Percent change from----- week ago 4/7/88	month ago 3/17/88	year ago 4/87
Argentine austral	5.0450	.00	6.32	228.02
Australian dollar	1.3369	-1.27	-1.76	-4.84
Brazilian cruzado	123.9700	4.55	14.57	425.67
Canadian dollar	1.2365	-.91	-.99	-6.27
South African rand	2.1340	-.36	-.68	6.07
Thai baht	25.2100	.00	.00	-2.02
British pound	.53320	.05	-2.27	-12.98
French franc	5.63000	-.95	-2.00	-6.59
West German mark	1.661000	-.89	-1.77	-8.24
Japanese yen	123.7000	-1.52	-3.89	-13.36
South Korean won	750.8000	.00	-.84	-11.07
New Taiwan dollar	28.5000	-.31	-.31	-15.77

Exchange rates are spot as of 3 p.m. Eastern Time, April 14.

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT INITIATIVES

The status of USDA's Export Enhancement Program as of April 14, 1988, was as follows in metric tons:

ANNOUNCED INITIATIVES	DATE ANNOUNCED	QUANTITY/RESULTS	
98. German Dem. Rep. wheat	April 14, '88	130,000	
97. India wheat	April 13, '88	1,200,000	
96. Peru barley malt	March 31, '88	20,000	
95. Cameroon barley malt	March 25, '88	20,000	
94. Burundi wheat	Feb. 8, '88	10,000	
93. Central American countries barley malt (Costa Rica, El Salvador Guatemala, Honduras)	Jan. 27, '88	40,000	Sold 2,000
92. Turkey vegetable oil	Jan. 6, '88	80,000	COMPLETE
91. Algeria barley malt	Dec. 30, 87	10,000	sold 3,300
90. Iraq barley malt	Dec. 23, 87	5,000	
89. Burundi barley malt	Dec. 16, '87	15,000	
88. Lebanon wheat	Dec. 11, '87	150,000	

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

87.	Finland wheat	Dec. 9, '87	50,000	COMPLETE
		Jan. 21, '88	50,000	Sold 32,500
		March 4, '88	150,000	
86.	Mexico wheat	Dec. 2, '87	200,000	COMPLETE
		March 3, '88	600,000	
85.	Zaire frozen poultry	Nov. 30, '87	7,000	
84.	China dairy cattle	Nov. 18, '87	3,000 head	Sold 185
83.	Bulgaria barley	Nov. 17, '87	150,000	COMPLETE
82.	Bulgaria wheat	Nov. 17, '87	150,000	COMPLETE
		Jan. 4, '88	200,000	
81.	Gulf countries frozen poultry (Bahrain, Kuwait Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates)	Nov. 3, '87	16,000	Sold 3,962
80.	Saudi Arabia frozen poultry	Nov. 3, '87	20,000	Sold 500
79.	Hungary barley	Oct. 30, '87	100,000	
78.	Algeria vegetable oil	Oct. 22, '87	60,000	Sold 54,000
		April 8, '88	60,000	
77.	Morocco vegetable oil	Oct. 13, '87	60,000	Sold 12,000
76.	Tunisia vegetable oil	Sept. 24, '87	60,000	COMPLETE
75.	Singapore frozen poultry	Sept. 24, '87	2,000	Sold 182.3
74.	Near East table eggs (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Yemen)	Aug. 27, '87	50 million eggs	COMPLETE
73.	Saudi Arabia dairy cattle	Aug. 27, '87	2,000 head	Sold 1,870 head
72.	Iraq barley	Aug. 10, '87	150,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 28, 87	100,000	COMPLETE
71.	Brazil wheat	July 30, '87	300,000	Sold 66,000
70.	Colombia wheat	July 30, '87	300,000	Sold 146,000
69.	Israel wheat	May 29, '87	200,000	
		April 18, '88		Withdrawn
68.	Bangladesh wheat	May 22, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
		July 8, '87	50,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 12, '87	150,000	Sold 144,500
		Sept. 10, '87	300,000	
67.	Soviet Union wheat	Apr. 30, '87	4,000,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 15, '87	65,000	COMPLETE
		Nov. 9, '87	2,400,000	COMPLETE
		Nov. 27, '87	2,350,000	COMPLETE
		Jan. 29, '88	2,000,000	COMPLETE
		March 18, '88	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		April 4, '88	1,000,000	Sold 489,800
66.	Turkey rice	Apr. 3, '87	70,000	COMPLETE
65.	Colombia barley malt	Apr. 3, '87	15,000	COMPLETE
64.	Iraq table eggs	Feb. 20, '87	189 million eggs	Sold 178 million

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

63.	Canary Islands poultry	Feb. 9, '87	5,000	Sold 4,000
62.	Nigeria wheat	Jan. 28, '87	500,000	
61.	China wheat	Jan. 26, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 18, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Nov. 17, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 11, '87	1,000,000	COMPLETE
		Feb. 5, '88	1,200,000	COMPLETE
		April 5, '88	2,000,000	Sold 290,000
60.	Iraq wheat	Jan. 16, '87	800,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 26, '87	1,000,000	Sold 422,000
59.	Switzerland barley or sorghum	Jan. 16, '87	250,000	Sold 9,000
58.	Poland wheat	Jan. 7, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
		July 2, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 1, '87	1,000,000	Sold 975,000
		March 22, '88	500,000	
57.	Poland barley or sorghum	Dec. 31, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 14, '87	500,000	Sold 159,000
56.	Romania wheat	Dec. 23, '86	250,000	
55.	Iraq poultry	Dec. 22, '86	60,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 2, '87	10,000	Sold 5,000
		Nov. 25, '87	30,000	
54.	Dominican Republic table eggs	Dec. 9, '86	25 million eggs	Sold 11.1 million eggs
53.	Zanzibar wheat flour	Dec. 9, '86	20,000	Sold 6,000
52.	Tunisia barley	Dec. 1, '86	150,000	COMPLETE
		March 23, '88	350,000	
51.	Gulf countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates) dairy cattle	Oct. 30, '86	1,500 head	COMPLETE
		Aug. 27, '87	1,500 head	
50.	West Africa (Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Gabon, Liberia, Niger, Togo) wheat	Oct. 30, '86	345,000	Sold 200,200
		June 15, '87	185,000	
		Feb. 4, '88	50,000	
49.	Dominican Republic poultry	Oct. 29, '86	1,500	COMPLETE
		Jan. 12, '88	2,000	
48.	Philippines barley malt	Oct. 20, '86	60,000	Sold 46,000
47.	Cameroon wheat flour	Oct. 14, '86	20,000	Sold 6,000
46.	Romania barley	Sept. 24, '86	200,000	Sold 125,000
45.	Venezuela barley malt	Sept. 4, '86	100,000	
44.	Cyprus barley	Aug. 26, '86	150,000	Sold 130,000
43.	Canary Islands wheat	Aug. 8, '86	100,000	Sold 7,300
42.	Egypt semolina	Aug. 6, '86	30,000	Sold 23,000
		Sept. 29, 1987		Balance withdrawn
41.	Soviet Union wheat	Aug. 1, '86	4,000,000	EXPIRED
40.	Canary Is. dairy cattle	July 28, '86	3,000 head	Sold 2,985

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

39.	Hong Kong table eggs	July 28, '86	44 million eggs	COMPLETE
		Nov. 16, '87	48 million eggs	COMPLETE
38.	Senegal wheat	July 17, '86	100,000	COMPLETE
		Sept. 11, '87	110,000	
37.	India vegetable oil	July 8, '86	25,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 15, '87	300,000	Sold 120,000
36.	Jordan barley	June 17, '86	60,000	COMPLETE
		Nov. 12, '86	100,000	
35.	Israel barley	June 17, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
		Sept. 14, '87	200,000	COMPLETE (206,200)
34.	Tunisia dairy cattle	May 29, '86	4,000 head	COMPLETE
33.	Algeria dairy cattle	May 29, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
32.	Sri Lanka wheat	May 16, '86	125,000	COMPLETE
		March 5, '87	95,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 20, '87	240,000	Sold 140,000
31.	Saudi Arabia barley	May 7, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 6, '86	250,000	COMPLETE
		Sept. 16, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 8, '86	200,000	COMPLETE (201,000)
		Jan. 5, '87	1,250,000	COMPLETE
		May 15, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 4, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
30.	Algeria barley	Apr. 17, '86	500,000	Sold 498,000
29.	Morocco dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	4,000 head	COMPLETE
		Dec. 8, 87	7,500 head	
28.	Turkey dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
		June 18, '86	5,000 head	COMPLETE
		Nov. 18, '87	10,000 head	
27.	Egypt dairy cattle	Apr. 16, '86	6,000 head	COMPLETE
		Sept. 12, '86	10,000 head	Sold 3,681
		Oct. 19, '87		Withdrawn
26.	Yemen poultry feed	Apr. 14, '86	150,000	Sold 111,468
		Dec. 1, '87	186,500	
25.	Yugoslavia wheat	Apr. 10, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
		June 24, '86	200,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 7, '86	500,000	Sold 417,050
		Oct. 19, 87	500,000	
24.	Indonesia dairy cattle	Apr. 9, '86	7,500 head	COMPLETE
		June 18, '87	8,000 head	COMPLETE
		Oct. 5, '87	8,000 head	Sold 4,000
23.	Syria wheat	Apr. 8, '86	700,000	CANCELED
22.	Benin wheat (remaining 15,000 tons transferred to West Africa	Apr. 7, '86	45,000	COMPLETE

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

21.	Algeria table eggs	Apr. 4, '86	500 million eggs	
		Sept. 29, '87		Withdrawn
20.	Iraq dairy cattle	Apr. 4, '86	6,500 head	Sold 6,028
19.	Jordan wheat	March 19, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
		June 20, '86	75,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 31, '86	225,000	COMPLETE
		March 2, '86	350,000	
18.	Tunisia wheat	March 18, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
		Aug. 22, '86	800,000	Sold 700,000
		Feb. 3, '88	725,000	
17.	Algeria wheat flour	Feb. 25, '86	100,000	
		Sept. 29, '87		Withdrawn
16.	Algeria semolina	Feb. 11, '86	250,000	Sold 30,000
		Oct. 9, '87	Allocation reduced	COMPLETE
		Oct. 9, '87	50,000	
15.	Philippines wheat	Jan. 7, '86	150,000	COMPLETE (152,400)
		Aug. 10, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
		Feb. 11, '88	500,000	145,000
14.	Zaire wheat	Dec. 27, '85	35,000	COMPLETE
		May 15, '86	45,000	COMPLETE
		Oct. 10, '86	40,000	COMPLETE
		July 16, '87	80,000	Sold 79,000
		Feb. 4, '88	160,000	
13.	Nigeria barley malt	Dec. 10, '85	100,000	Sold 93,464
12.	Iraq wheat flour	Dec. 9, '85	150,000	COMPLETE
		Jan. 7, '87	175,000	Sold 75,000
11.	Egypt poultry	Nov. 26, '85	8,000	COMPLETE
		March 21, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
		June 18, '86	5,000	COMPLETE
		July 8, '86	15,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 19, '86	25,000	COMPLETE
		Feb. 27, '87	6,000	COMPLETE
10.	Zaire wheat flour	Nov. 18, '85	64,000	COMPLETE
		May 15, '86	30,000	COMPLETE
9.	Philippines wheat flour	Nov. 15, '85	100,000	Sold 50,000
		Sept. 29, '87		Balance withdrawn
8.	Jordan rice	Nov. 8, '85	40,000	COMPLETE
		Jan. 13, '87	60,000	Sold 13,700
7.	Turkey wheat	Oct. 16, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (506,600)
		May 8, '86	500,000	Sold 248,000
6.	Morocco wheat	Sept. 30, '85	1,500,000	COMPLETE
		Dec. 9, '86	790,000	COMPLETE
		July 1, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
		Nov. 23, '87	1,500,000	Sold 650,000

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EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM INITIATIVES (CONT)

5. Yemen wheat	Sept. 6, '85	100,000	COMPLETE
	Jan. 26, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 22, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
4. Yemen wheat flour	Aug. 20, '85	50,000	COMPLETE
	Apr. 14, '86	100,000	COMPLETE
	May 18, '87	100,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 22, '87	100,000	Sold 16,040
3. Egypt wheat	July 26, '85	500,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 30, '85	500,000	COMPLETE (512,500)
	June 24, '86	500,000	COMPLETE
	July 29, '86	52,000	COMPLETE
	Oct. 8, '86	1,000,000	COMPLETE
	July 8, '87	500,000	COMPLETE
	Nov. 30, '87	1,000,000	Sold 967,500
2. Egypt wheat flour	July 2, '85	600,000	COMPLETE
	Aug. 6, '86	600,000	Sold 356,000
1. Algeria wheat (ex durum)	June 4, '85	1,000,000	COMPLETE
wheat (ex durum)	Apr. 10, '86	1,000,000	COMPLETE
durum	Nov. 10, '86	300,000	COMPLETE
durum	March 16, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
durum	July 24, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
durum	Oct. 29, '87	300,000	COMPLETE
wheat (all)	Dec. 31, '87	1,000,000	Sold 591,000

EXPORT ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM SUMMARY
Announced as of April 14, 1988

Announced to Date*
60,677,490 tons grains and products (grain equivalent)
356 million table eggs
227,500 tons frozen poultry
91,181 head dairy cattle
645,000 tons vegetable oil

Sold to Date
38,121,359 tons wheat
2,200,165 tons flour (grain equivalent)
5,409,154 tons barley
72,610 tons semolina (grain equivalent)
213,013 tons barley malt (grain equivalent)
229,000 tons sorghum
123,700 tons rice
111,468 tons poultry feed
351,000 tons vegetable oil
149,163 tons frozen poultry
64,749 head dairy cattle
330,950,820 table eggs

Total Sales Value: $4,576.5 million
Estimated Bonus Book Value: $2,784.5 million
Market Value of Awards: $1,992.0 million

*Does not include withdrawn programs.

Selected International Prices

Item	April 19, 1988		Change from a week ago	A year ago
ROTTERDAM PRICES 1/	$ per MT	$ per bu.	$ per MT	$ per MT
Wheat:				
Canadian No. 1 CWRS-13.5%.10/	156.00	4.25	-2.00	148.00
U.S. No. 2 DNS/NS: 14%.10/	152.00	4.14	-1.00	137.00
U.S. No. 2 S.R.W. 11/	147.00	4.00	-4.00	125.00
No. 3 H.A.D............10/	167.00	4.54	+2.00	160.50
Canadian No. 1 A: Durum10/	173.00	4.71	+4.00	167.00
Feed grains:				
U.S. No. 3 Yellow Corn....	110.00	2.79	-1.00	86.50
Soybeans and Meal:				
U.S. No. 2 Yellow.........	269.00	7.32	-6.75	N.Q.
Brazil 47/48% Soya Pellets	248.00	--	-2.00	187.00
U.S. 44% Soybean Meal.....	238.00	--	-4.00	186.00
U.S. FARM PRICES 3/				
Wheat	105.08	2.86	+2.57	94.05
Barley....................	65.22	1.42	-0-	72.11
Corn......................	74.02	1.88	-0.39	59.06
Sorghum...................	62.39	2.83 2/	-0.44	58.20
Broilers..................	1,070.99	--	+13.67	1,044.98
EC IMPORT LEVIES				
Wheat 5/..................	239.24	6.51	+4.21	228.62
Barley....................	219.22	4.77	+3.03	222.53
Corn......................	218.54	5.55	+2.49	214.77
Sorghum...................	230.78	5.86	+1.53	219.16
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.........	549.00	--	-7.00	517.00
EC INTERVENTION PRICES 7/ 9/				
Common wheat(feed quality)	227.77	6.20	+3.02	221.71
Bread wheat (min. quality)	238.96	6.50	+3.16	232.04
Maize.....................	238.96	6.07	+3.16	232.04
Barley and all other feed grains, excluding maize.	227.77	--	+3.02	221.71
Broilers 4/ 6/...........	1,604.00	--	-3.00	1,589.00
EC EXPORT RESTITUTIONS (subsidies)				
Wheat	129.69	3.53	+0.36	--
Barley....................	133.25	2.90	--	159.79
Broilers 4/ 6/ 8/.........	677.00	--	-8.00	426.00

1/ Asking prices in U.S. dollars for imported grain and soybeans, c.i.f., Rotterdam. 2/ Hundredweight (CWT). 3/ Five-day moving average. 4/ EC category--70 percent whole chicken. 5/ Reflects lower EC export subsidy--down to 20.00 ECU/100 bag effective 9/14/83 from 22.50 ECU/100 bag set in 2/83. 6/ F.o.b. price for R.T.C. broilers at West German border. 7/ Reference price. 8/ Reflects change in level set by EC. 9/ Changes may be due partly to exchange rate fluctuations and/or ECU payments. 10/ April/May delivery. 11/ June delivery. N.A.=None authorized. N.Q.=Not quoted. Note: Basis April delivery.

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